The proposal for international monitors is neither practical nor acceptable. Under the Simla Agreement and as reiterated in the Lahore Declaration, both India and Pakistan are committed to resolve all issues bilaterally. There is thus no scope for any third party role. Prime Minister had, during the CICA Summit in Almaty in June, 2002, proposed Joint Patrolling along the LoC as a credible bilateral measures to curb cross border infiltration if Pakistan was sincere in its commitment to end cross broder infiltration and terrorism.

Because of unwillingness to concretely cooperate with India to check cross border terrorism, Pakistan suggested that the proposal was not new and unlikely to work in the present environment.

Government had made it clear that creation of a suitable environment for a sustain dialogue necessarily required end to cross border terrorism and dismantling of the infrastructure of support to terrorism in Pakistan.

Fight against terrorism

2004. DR. A.R. KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister visited USA and UK in June, 2003 and apprised both the countries and gave proof of Pakistan's terrorist activities in J and K and suggested that India and USA must fight Jehadi terrorism together;

(b) if so, whether the UK and the USA were convinced of the proof provided by him and agreed to fight Jehadi terrorism together;

(c) if so, the outcome of these talks; and

(d) to what extent he got assurance from both the countries to influence Pakistan to end cross-border terrorism before talks can start and fight Jehadi terrorism together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) During his visit to the United States and the United Kingdom in June, 2003, the Deputy Prime Minister discussed international terrorism, including cross-border terrorism, and the need for strong international cooperation in combating terrorism.

(b) and (c) The United States and the United Kingdom recognise the nature and source of cross-border terrorism in India and agree on

the need for concerted international effort infighting terrorism everywhere in the world. This was reiterated to the Deputy Prime Minister.

(d) Both countries expressed hope for resumption of India-Pakistan dialogue and conveyed, in this context, that they would continue to press Pakistan to fulfil its commitments on cross-border terrorism.

Relevance of UN as peace keeper

2005. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives, if any taken by Government to help to restore the relevance of the UN as an International peace keeper and as custodian of the international conscience in relation between nations in the aftermath of the second Iraq war; and

(b) whether Government are in active engagement with the US to ensure that the reconstruction of Iraq is in accordance with procedures that have international acceptance and in accordance with the basic principles of international law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b) India has consistently advocated an active and enlarged role by the United Nations in the post war period in Iraq.

India has welcomed the adoption to UNSCR 1483 as a positive step towards restoring normalcy and peace to Iraq. We continue to keep in touch with all important countries and the UN authorities on the evolving situation in Iraq.

Consultation with friendly countries regarding development of Indian troops in Iraq

2006. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether extensive consultation with friendly countries in the Middle East and Persian Gulf Area have been held in connection with deployment of Indian troops in Iraq; if so, what are the conclusions drawn by Government regarding the deployment of Indian troops at this stage in Iraq;